

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	965 Siriono	965 Siriono	965 Siriono
965	01 p	11 n [d-prenasalized] <sup>63</sup>	51 i
965	02 b	12 n-palatoalveolar [d/z-hacek-prenasalized] <sup>63</sup>	52 i-nasalized
965	03 t [t-prenasalized] <sup>60</sup> (free)	13 eng [g-prenasalized] <sup>63</sup>	53 e <sup>01</sup>
965	04 k [k-labialized] <sup>61</sup> (free)	14 r-flap [d] <sup>64</sup> (free)	54 e-nasalized <sup>01</sup> 57 a <sup>01</sup>
965	05 k-palatalized [g-prenasalized-palatalized] <sup>62</sup>	15 h	58 a-nasalized <sup>01</sup> 59 u <sup>01</sup>
965	06 t/s-hacek	16 z-approximant-velarized-syllabic <sup>02</sup>	60 u-nasalized <sup>01</sup> 30 61 o <sup>01</sup>
965	07 s	17 z-approximant-nasalized-velarized-syllabic <sup>02</sup>	62 o-nasalized <sup>01</sup>
965	08 s-hacek		63 yod <sup>31</sup>
965	10 m [b-prenasalized] <sup>63</sup>		64 w <sup>31</sup> .

- 965 \$a Siriono \$d Tupi \$e E Bolivia, between the Momore and Blanco rivers (Beni) \$f 5,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review)
- 965 \$a Priest, Perry \$b 1968 \$c Phonemes of the Siriono Language \$d Linguistics 41.102-108 \$q informants \$r 8 years \$R "during parts of the years 1957-1965"
- 965 \$a LONG VOWELS \$A "Each long vowel is interpreted as two like phonemes because (1) there are frequent vowel clusters in the language, and (2) this interpretation best coincides with the predominant stress pattern." (p.105)
- 965 \$a STRESS \$A "The stress group consists of a sequence of from one to four syllables with one primary stress. Stress is phonemic. It usually occurs on the penultimate syllable." The only exception is certain words that end in particular vowel sequences. (p.102)
- 965 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(V)
- 965 01 \$A Values for /e, a, u, o/ inferred from symbol.
- 965 02 \$A The symbol used for /z-approximant-velarized-syllabic/ is /i-bar/. "The phoneme /i-bar/ is a voiced, high, close, front, unrounded vowel with friction and back tongue rounding or grooving. The phone has not, to the author's knowledge, been described in any other language. This sound is not the same as the back unrounded vocoid found in other Tupi-Guarani languages and identified with the same symbol as used here [i-bar]." (p.103) It is not clear from this description where the friction occurs. We have guessed at [z-approximant-velarized-syllabic].
- 965 30 \$A "No example of [u-nasalized] has been found which is not contiguous to nasalized vowel or consonant. However, the other five nasal vowels have been proved to contrast with their corresponding oral vowels, and for reasons of symmetry /u-nasalized/ is also postulated as a separate phoneme from /u/." (p.104)
- 965 31 \$A Priest interprets the vocalic segments [i] and [u] as consonantal /yod/ and /w/ when they occur unstressed, intervocally within a word or word initially before a vowel. "This interpretation results in the fewest possible exceptions to the predominant stress pattern." (p.105)
- 965 60 \$A [t-prenasalized] varies freely with /t/ after a nasalized vowel. (p.104)
- 965 61 \$A [k-labialized] varies freely with /k/ before /a/ and /a-nasalized/. (p.104)
- 965 62 \$A /k-palatalized/ is realized as [g-prenasalized-palatalized] "only following a nasalized vowel." (p.104)
- 965 63 \$A /m, n, n-palatoalveolar, eng/ are realized as [b-prenasalized, d-prenasalized,

d/z-hacek-prenasalized, g-prenasalized) "preceding oral vowels." (p.105)

965 64 \$A [d] varies freely with /r-flap/ in all environments, but /r-flap/ is much more commonly used. (p.105)